

to the date of payment of compensation, just as raiyats are compelled to do if they fail to pay assessment. In a case in the Yedatore Taluk, lands were taken up in 1894, but compensation has not yet been settled.

Reply of Government.—This will be enquired into, and greater expedition enjoined on the local officers.

Subject No. 131.

Margin of channels.

Messrs. A. Shama Rao of North Mysore Native Planters' Association and C. Srinivasa Rao of Chikmagalur.

Summary of discussion.—The prohibition to cultivate an extent of 50 yards on both the sides of channels may be removed, as otherwise there will be little ground left for cultivation at all. The margin in question is the most suitable for cultivation of cardamom, which requires specially cool ground. Coffee jungles are on hill slopes. The manure etc., used above the slope, is washed down.

Reply of Government.—This is no new rule, but one which was provided for in the old Forest Rules. The matter was fully discussed some time ago, and the opinions of Col. Grant and Col. Walker were taken; and the prohibition was only enforced after due consideration. It is, however, noted for further consideration.

Subject No. 132.

Minimum area for coffee cultivation.

Messrs. A. Shama Rao, C. Srinivasa Rao, C. Vasudeva Rao, Veerathegowda and M. Ramachandra Rao of Chikmagalur.

Summary of discussion.—The minimum extent of 15 acres prescribed for darkhasts for coffee cultivation may be reduced to five acres. Even the smallest raiyat in the malnad (including the holeya) has to live by cultivating the land; and if such a large minimum as 15 acres is insisted on, such people will have to become the slaves of the gowdas. The rule will work hard on poor people, as these cannot be expected to be able to take up 15 acres each.

Reply of Government.—The new rule has been framed after full consideration and discussion. But the representation is noted for future consideration.

Subject No. 133.

Government unassessed kharab land or assessed dry lands in maidan districts.

Mr. Lingegowda of Mysore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the maidan districts Government unassessed kharab lands or assessed dry lands of an inferior quality for which darkhasts are received should, where the extent applied for is not less than 50 acres, be given out at half the prevailing dry rates in the respective villages.

Reply of Government.—The rules relating to the grant of lands on cowl tenure cover all such cases. There is no necessity for passing any new rules. Requirements in individual cases may be specially represented to Deputy Commissioners.

Subject No. 134.

Kharab lands in tank beds.

Messrs. Lingegowda and Amble Annaiya Pandit of Mysore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Kharab lands comprised in the tank beds and not liable to submersion may be granted to applicants for hulgaval at the dry rates prevailing in the village concerned. Such lands are not suited for cultivation.

Messrs. Venkatramaiya of Channarayapatna, and Dasappa of Nelamangala opposed this proposal, saying that Government having assigned such lands free to the whole of the villagers, it was not desirable to give them away definitely to individual raiyats.

Reply of Government.—No general order to this effect can be passed. Each case must be dealt with on its own merits.

Subject No. 135.

Land containing date trees.

Messrs. Venkatramaiya of Channarayapatna and Amble Annaiya Pandit.

Summary of discussion.—Revenue officers refuse to give eligible land for cultivation even if it contains only a few date trees. Such lands should be freely given out on darkhast.

Reply of Government.—Lists of groves that should necessarily be reserved for Excise purposes are being prepared in the Excise Department. After this is ready, the matter represented will receive attention. In the meantime individual cases may be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner.

Subject No. 136.

Darkhast for gomal lands.

Mr. Narasimhamurti of Malvalli Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Darkhasts made for portion of gomal lands are refused on the ground that the portion applied for is either in the centre of the area assigned for gomal or that it is not contiguous to other cultivated lands. These excuses may not be advanced as there are many landless poor who want lands.

Reply of Government.—Let persons aggrieved appeal in each particular case.

Subject No. 137.

Alienation of Agrahar Inams.

Mr. Dasappa of Nelamangala Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Inams should be restored to the grantees provided they pay for them. There should be a general ruling restricting the alienation of such inams. Many inams granted to Brahmans have been alienated. Steps should be taken to restore the same to the heirs of the original donees, or at least to insist on their being enjoyed by persons of the same caste.

Reply of Government.—The imposition of quit-rent and other operations of the Inam Department have conferred full powers of alienation on donees. It is too late now to interfere. But the representation that full assessment may be levied on minor Inams alienated to non-Brahmans is noted.

Subject No. 138.

Agent for Inam villages.

Mr. Amble Annaiya Pandit.

Summary of discussion.—An agent should invariably be appointed by Government for the general management of inam villages in the enjoyment of several vrittidars, including the sanitation thereof. His pay should be paid by the Amildar out of the income of the village, the balance being appropriated and distributed by the Amildar himself among the several vrittidars according to their claims. This arrangement will improve the sanitary condition of the village as well as its prosperity, in addition to its safeguarding the interests of several helpless minor and female vrittidars. Formerly there were headmen termed "Gramanis," who looked after the several interests. As this